

Real-Time PCR Assay for a Unique Chromosomal Sequence of *Bacillus anthracis*

Elizabeth Bode,¹ William Hurtle,^{2†} and David Norwood^{1*}

United States Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases, Fort Detrick, Maryland,¹
and Clinical Research Management, Hinckley, Ohio²

Received 27 April 2004/Returned for modification 4 June 2004/Accepted 9 August 2004

Real-time PCR has become an important method for the rapid identification of *Bacillus anthracis* since the 2001 anthrax mailings. Most real-time PCR assays for *B. anthracis* have been developed to detect virulence genes located on the pXO1 and pXO2 plasmids. In contrast, only two published chromosomal targets exist, the *rpoB* gene and the *gyrA* gene. In the present study, subtraction-hybridization with a plasmid-cured *B. anthracis* tester strain and a *Bacillus cereus* driver was used to find a unique chromosomal sequence. By targeting this region, a real-time assay was developed with the Ruggedized Advanced Pathogen Identification Device. Further testing has revealed that the assay has 100% sensitivity and 100% specificity, with a limit of detection of 50 fg of DNA. The results of a search for sequences with homology with the BLAST program demonstrated significant alignment to the recently published *B. anthracis* Ames strain, while an inquiry for protein sequence similarities indicated homology with an abhydrolase from *B. anthracis* strain A2012. The importance of this chromosomal assay will be to verify the presence of *B. anthracis* independently of plasmid occurrence.

Bacillus anthracis is a spore-forming gram-positive bacterium well known for its recent use as a bioterrorist agent. Identification of *B. anthracis* can be done clinically by Gram stain, colony morphology, and various biochemical tests (19). However, these methods are time-consuming, and more rapid tests, such as PCR, have been used to detect *B. anthracis* in clinical samples (20). Real-time PCR is preferred over conventional PCR methods for the identification of organisms because it is fast, is less labor-intensive, and adds the specificity of a probe. While real-time PCR assays have been used to identify *B. anthracis* on the basis of the virulence genes associated with the toxin-encoding plasmid (pXO1) and the capsule-encoding plasmid (pXO2) (11, 20, 22), a reliable chromosomal assay has not been developed. Chromosomal assays can be valuable tools when they are used in conjunction with virulence gene assays because they provide information on the genetic contexts of the pXO1 and pXO2 plasmids. While the chromosomal assays may not prove useful as initial screening assays, they can certainly have a significant role in confirmatory testing as part of an integrated diagnostic approach.

Past attempts to develop a chromosomal real-time PCR assay have failed due to the close genetic relationship of *Bacillus* species. *B. anthracis*, *Bacillus cereus*, and *Bacillus thuringiensis* have very little variability and are genetically indistinguishable by multilocus enzyme electrophoresis (10). Recent work by repetitive PCR has shown that the previously listed species of *Bacillus*, as well as *Bacillus mycoides*, *Bacillus pseudomycoides*, and *Bacillus weihenstephanensis*, do have some genetic differences (3). Real-time PCR assays based on the chromosomal *rpoB* and *gyrA* genes of *B. anthracis* have

been developed (5, 13, 25). However, these assays are based on single-nucleotide differences between *B. anthracis* and other *Bacillus* species. In our hands, the performance of assays based on point mutations has been notoriously dependent on assay conditions and cycling parameters, and small alterations in these conditions can result in the loss of specificity, especially with TaqMan-based probes.

Thus, a real-time PCR assay based on a unique chromosomal nucleotide sequence in *B. anthracis* is needed to complement other available assays for identification of the organism. Plasmids can be transmitted among bacterial species; therefore, a chromosomal marker to identify *B. anthracis* as the organism harboring the plasmids is important in a time of bioengineering and terrorist threats. While the presence of both pXO1 and pXO2 is needed to give *B. anthracis* its virulence, it is conceivable that these plasmids could be passed to its genetic neighbors, with unknown implications.

Bacterial subtraction has previously been used to find unique sequences in bacterial species (6, 8, 24, 26). In this study, nucleic acid isolated from *B. cereus* ATCC 21769 and genomic DNA from plasmid-cured *B. anthracis* strain Delta ANR-SWS (dANR) was used in a genomic subtraction-hybridization to identify possible chromosomal sequences unique to *B. anthracis* that could be used to develop a real-time PCR assay.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Nucleic acid isolation. DNA from *B. anthracis* dANR and *B. cereus* ATCC 21769 (BAC1177) were extracted by the use of QIAamp DNA mini kits (Qiagen, Valencia, Calif.), as follows. An overnight culture of cells was pelleted by centrifugation at $5,000 \times g$ for 10 min, and the pellet was resuspended in 180 μ l of Dulbecco's phosphate-buffered saline (Gibco BRL, Rockville, Md.). Next, 20 μ l of proteinase K (Qiagen) and 100 μ l of RNase A (4 mg/ml; Promega, Madison, Wis.) were added to the cell suspension and the mixture was incubated at room temperature for 15 min. A 200- μ l volume of AL buffer was added to the tubes containing the cell suspension, and the contents were mixed and then incubated at 55°C for 1 h. Then, 210 μ l of 100% ethanol was added to the lysed cells and the mixture was vortexed. This mixture was transferred to a QIAamp spin column in a collection tube and centrifuged at $6,000 \times g$ for 2 min. The spin

* Corresponding author. Mailing address: United States Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases, Diagnostic Systems Division, 1425 Porter St., Fort Detrick, MD 21702. Phone: (301) 619-4721. Fax: (301) 619-2492. E-mail: David.Norwood@det.amedd.army.mil.

† Present address: 300B West Knight St., Dugway, UT 84022.

Report Documentation Page				Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188		
Public reporting burden for the collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to a penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.						
1. REPORT DATE 09 AUG 2004		2. REPORT TYPE N/A		3. DATES COVERED -		
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Real-time PCR assay for a unique chromosomal sequence of Bacillus anthracis, Journal of Clinical Microbiology 42:5825 - 5831				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER		
				5b. GRANT NUMBER		
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER		
6. AUTHOR(S) Bode, E Hurtle, W Norwood, D				5d. PROJECT NUMBER		
				5e. TASK NUMBER		
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER		
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) United States Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases, Fort Detrick, MD				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER RPP-03-147		
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)		
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)		
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release, distribution unlimited						
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES The original document contains color images.						
14. ABSTRACT Real-time PCR has become an important method for the rapid identification of Bacillus anthracis since the 2001 anthrax mailings. Most real-time PCR assays for B. anthracis have been developed to detect virulence genes located on the pXO1 and pXO2 plasmids. In contrast, only two published chromosomal targets exist, the rpoB gene and the gyrA gene. In the present study, subtraction-hybridization with a plasmid-cured B. anthracis tester strain and a Bacillus cereus driver was used to find a unique chromosomal sequence. By targeting this region, a real-time assay was developed with the Ruggedized Advanced Pathogen Identification Device. Further testing has revealed that the assay has 100% sensitivity and 100% specificity, with a limit of detection of 50 fg of DNA. The results of a search for sequences with homology with the BLAST program demonstrated significant alignment to the recently published B. anthracis Ames strain, while an inquiry for protein sequence similarities indicated homology with an abhydrolase from B. anthracis strain A2012. The importance of this chromosomal assay will be to verify the presence of B. anthracis independently of plasmid occurrence.						
15. SUBJECT TERMS Methods, PCR, Bacillus anthracis, chromosomal sequence						
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:				17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT SAR	18. NUMBER OF PAGES 7	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT unclassified	b. ABSTRACT unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified				

column was transferred to a new collection tube, 500 μ l of AW1 buffer was added to the spin column, and the tubes were centrifuged at $6,000 \times g$ for 2 min. The spin column was transferred to another new collection tube, 500 μ l of AW2 buffer was added, and the tubes were centrifuged at $6,000 \times g$ for 2 min. The spin column was then transferred to a 1.5-ml Eppendorf tube, 50 μ l of preheated (70°C) AE buffer was added to the spin column, and the tubes were incubated at 70°C for 5 min. The spin column and Eppendorf tube were spun at $6,000 \times g$ for 1 min to elute the DNA. To assess the quality of the DNA prior to the subtraction, 2 μ l of each DNA sample was analyzed by gel electrophoresis on a 1% agarose gel run at 90 V for 65 min.

Bacterial subtraction. A PCR-Select Bacterial Genome Subtraction kit (Clontech, Palo Alto, Calif.) was used to identify sequences unique to *B. anthracis*. Strain BAC1177 was chosen for use as the driver DNA, and strain dANR was chosen for use as the tester. The genomic *Escherichia coli* provided in the kit was used as a control. The majority of the subtraction-hybridization was performed according to the manufacturer's specifications, but the modifications described below were used. Restriction enzyme digestion was performed according to the instructions provided with the kit, and the digest was analyzed for efficiency by gel electrophoresis, as described above. The digested nucleic acid was purified, and adaptor ligations were performed with the tester and the control DNA. Ligation efficiency analysis was performed by PCR with the following components: 35.5 μ l of molecular biology-grade (MBG) H₂O, 2 μ l of a 10 mM deoxynucleoside triphosphate (dNTP) mix (Roche, Indianapolis, Ind.), 5 μ l of 10 \times PCR buffer, 4 μ l of 25 mM MgCl₂, 0.5 μ l of AmpliTaq Gold (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, Calif.), 1 μ l of each primer, and 1 μ l of ligated DNA per 50- μ l reaction mixture. The primers used with the tester DNA were 704F (5'-AGAT TTTCGACGGCAGGTT-3') at a concentration of 50 pmol/ μ l and 829R (5'-TTTCAATCAATCGCGCTTATT-3') at a concentration of 50 pmol/ μ l; these primer sequences span a region of the *gyrA* gene in *B. anthracis*. One tester DNA reaction mixture incorporated primer 704F with PCR primer 1 at a concentration of 0.2 μ M/ μ l, while primer 704F and primer 829R were used in the other tester DNA reactions. The PCR conditions were 72°C for 2 min and 95°C for 10 min, followed by 35 cycles of 95°C for 2 min, 60°C for 1 min, and 72°C for 1 min, with a final extension at 72°C for 10 min. The PCRs were performed with an MJ Research (Waltham, Mass.) PTC-100 thermal cycler. The DNA products were analyzed by gel electrophoresis on a 2% gel run at 150 V for 30 min. Following the ligation efficiency analysis, the two hybridization steps were performed at an incubation temperature of 62°C for both the tester DNA and the driver DNA due to their lower G+C contents. The PCRs used to amplify tester nucleic acid followed the manufacturer's instructions, with the exception that the nested PCR was run for 17 cycles, and were performed on an MJ Research PTC-100 thermal cycler. The DNA products were analyzed by gel electrophoresis, as described directly above.

Bacterial cloning. The nested PCR products subtracted from strain dANR were cloned into the pCR2.1-TOPO vector by using the TOPO TA Cloning kit (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, Calif.), according to the manufacturer's instructions for chemical transformation. White colonies were selected and boiled in 50 μ l of H₂O for 10 min to break up the cells and release the nucleic acid. PCR was performed with the following components per 100- μ l reaction mixture: 71 μ l of MBG H₂O, 4 μ l of a 10 mM dNTP mixture, 10 μ l of 10 \times PCR buffer, 8 μ l of 25 mM MgCl₂, 1 μ l of AmpliTaq Gold, 2 μ l of M13 forward primer (50 pmol/ μ l; Invitrogen), 2 μ l of M13 reverse primer (50 pmol/ μ l; Invitrogen), and 2 μ l of supernatant from the boiled preparation. PCR conditions were 72°C for 2 min and 95°C for 10 min, followed by 30 cycles of 95°C for 2 min, 55°C for 1 min, and 72°C for 1 min, with a final extension at 72°C for 10 min. The PCRs were performed with an MJ Research PTC-100 thermal cycler. PCR products were analyzed by gel electrophoresis, as described above. Clones with positive inserts were selected for sequencing and further analysis.

Bacterial sequencing. PCR products from the selected clones were purified with the Montage PCR₉₆ cleanup kit (Millipore, Billerica, Mass.). Sequencing reactions were carried out with 8 μ l of Big Dye (Applied Biosystems), 1 μ l of M13 forward primer (50 pmol/ μ l) or 1 μ l of M13 reverse primer (50 pmol/ μ l; Invitrogen), 1 μ l of purified PCR product, and 10 μ l of MBG H₂O. The sequencing reactions were cycled on an MJ Research PTC-100 thermal cycler at 85°C for 30 s, followed by 25 cycles of 96°C for 10 s, 50°C for 5 s, and 60°C for 4 min, with a final extension at 60°C for 10 min. Sequencing was performed on an ABI 3100 sequencer (Applied Biosystems), and the sequences were aligned by using DNASTAR software (DNASTAR, Inc., Madison, Wis.). Searches with the BLAST program were conducted for all sequences to eliminate regions not unique to *B. anthracis* and those with possible cross-reactivities with other organisms. A single clone (clone B26) was picked for further analysis.

Primer and probe design and testing. Prospective primers and probes were generated with Primer Express software (version 2.0; Applied Biosystems) and

the imported sequence from clone B26. Primers were further analyzed for palindromes, hairpins, dimer formation, and annealing temperature with NetPrimer software (BioSoft International, Palo Alto, Calif.).

Primer testing by standard PCR. Two forward primers and two reverse primers were assessed by standard PCR on an MJ Research PTC-100 thermal cycler with the following components per 20- μ l reaction mixture: 10.44 μ l of MBG H₂O, 2 μ l of 10 \times 2 mM dNTPs (Idaho Technology, Salt Lake City, Utah), 2 μ l of 10 \times PCR buffer containing 50 mM MgCl₂ (Idaho Technology), 0.2 μ l of forward primer (50 pmol/ μ l), 0.2 μ l of reverse primer (50 pmol/ μ l), 0.16 μ l of Platinum Taq DNA polymerase (5 U/ μ l; Invitrogen), and 5 μ l of *Bacillus* species DNA at either 1 ng/ μ l or 100 pg/ μ l. The reaction mixtures were cycled at 94°C for 2 min, followed by 34 cycles of 94°C for 30 s, 60°C for 30 min, and 72°C for 1 min, with a final extension at 72°C for 10 min, on an MJ Research PTC-100 thermal cycler. Reactions were analyzed by gel electrophoresis as described above. Primer F41 (5'-TGGCGGAAAAGCTAATATAGTAAAGTA-3') and primer R146 (5'-CCACATATCGAATCTCTGTCTAAAA-3') were selected for further testing. Forty-two *B. anthracis* strains and 53 *Bacillus* species were tested by PCR under the conditions defined above. The reaction products were analyzed by gel electrophoresis, as described above.

Probe testing by real-time PCR. Two Taqman minor groove binder (MGB) probes were tested by real-time PCR on the Ruggedized Advanced Pathogen Identification Device (RAPID; Idaho Technology) with primers F41 and R146. The background fluorescence of the probes was obtained by diluting the 100 μ M MGB Taqman probes to 1 μ M so that the fluorescence was between 10 and 20 with a gain setting of 16. The probes were tested against 16 *B. anthracis* isolates and 13 *B. cereus* isolates. The master mixture contained 8.44 μ l of MBG H₂O, 2 μ l of 10 \times 2 mM dNTPs, 2 μ l of 10 \times PCR buffer containing 50 mM MgCl₂, 0.2 μ l of primer F41 (50 pmol/ μ l), 0.2 μ l of primer R146 (50 pmol/ μ l), 2 μ l of 1 μ M probe, 0.16 μ l of Platinum Taq (5 U/ μ l), and 5 μ l of DNA (1 ng/ μ l) per 20- μ l reaction mixture. The PCR cycling conditions for all runs on the RAPID were 94°C for 2 min, followed by 45 cycles of 94°C for 20 s and 60°C for 20 s. Probe BALB26588-MGB (P88; 5'-ACTTCTAAAAAGCAGATAGAAAT-3') was chosen for optimization of the RAPID. Five concentrations of MgCl₂ (3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 mM) and 10 concentrations of primers F41 and R146 (0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, and 1.0 μ M) were tested in triplicate with 1 pg of *B. anthracis* Ames DNA. The combination that exhibited the earliest crossing threshold (C_T) and highest end fluorescence (E_T) was chosen as the optimal condition, which consisted of 5 mM MgCl₂ and 0.7 μ M each primer. The optimized master mixture contained 8.28 μ l of H₂O, 2 μ l of 10 \times 2 mM dNTPs, 2 μ l of 10 \times PCR buffer containing 50 mM MgCl₂, 0.28 μ l of primer F41 (50 pmol/ μ l), 0.28 μ l of primer R146 (50 pmol/ μ l), 2 μ l of probe P88 (1 mM), and 0.16 μ l of Platinum Taq (5 U/ μ l) per 20- μ l reaction mixture. Tenfold dilutions of Ames strain DNA from 4 pg/ μ l to 0.4 fg/ μ l were made so that 2.5 μ l of each dilution along with 2.5 μ l of human DNA (5 ng) or 2.5 μ l of H₂O could be added to 15 μ l of the optimized master mixture.

Cross-reactivity and other tests under real-time optimized conditions. A panel of 77 organisms was run by real-time PCR with the optimized conditions to test for cross-reactivity. The master mixture contained 5 μ l of DNA (20 pg/ μ l) isolated from each organism. Sensitivity and specificity testing was also accomplished as described above by using 45 *B. anthracis* strains and 62 additional *Bacillus* species.

Limit of detection and efficacy of the assay. The limit of detection of the assay was established by running 60 samples of strain Ames DNA at a single concentration with two negative controls. The lowest concentration that was positive for at least 57 of the 60 samples (95%) was determined to be the limit of detection. The efficacy, or efficiency, of the PCR assay was determined by testing 10-fold serial dilutions from 100 pg to 10 fg in triplicate. The crossing point of each dilution was determined by the second derivative method in the LightCycler software (version 3.3; Roche). Amplification efficacy (E) was calculated on the basis of the slope of the crossing point versus the input DNA concentration by the equation $E = 10^{(-1/\text{slope})}$ (23).

RESULTS

Bacterial subtraction, cloning, and sequencing to obtain a unique chromosomal sequence. Bacterial subtraction was used to find chromosomal DNA sequences specific to *B. anthracis*. Figure 1 shows the results of subtraction after nested PCR and shows the bands present in unsubtracted dANR that do not occur in subtracted dANR. A prominent band of approximately 1,000 bp existed in the subtracted dANR lane. The

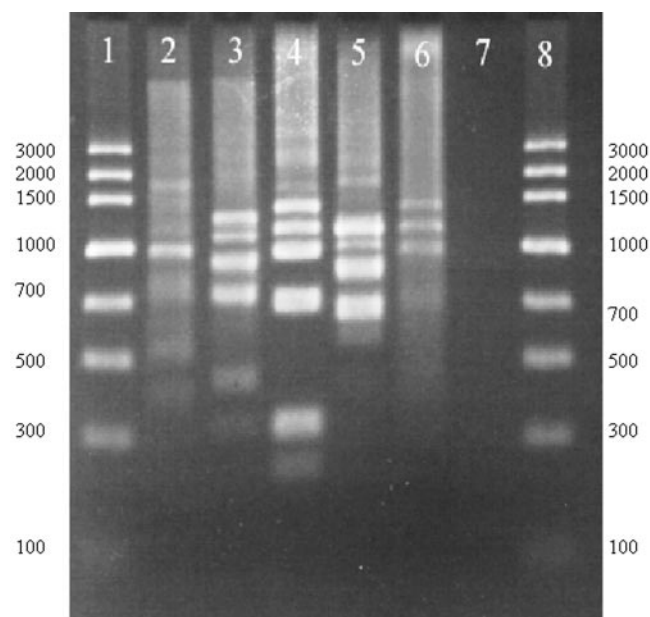


FIG. 1. DNA products following nested PCR. Lanes 1 and 8, DNA PCR ladder (Gene Choice, Frederick, Md.); lane 2, subtracted *B. anthracis* dANR; lane 3, unsubtracted *B. anthracis* dANR; lane 4, subtracted *E. coli*; lane 5, unsubtracted *E. coli*; lane 6, subtracted control *E. coli*; lane 7, empty. The values at the sides of the gel are in base pairs.

entire PCR product from subtracted dANR was cloned and analyzed by PCR with M13 primers. These primer sequences flank the inserted region of the PCR product on the pCR2.1-TOPO vector. Four clones generated a PCR product with an insert of about 1,000 bp, and the product was sequenced and was determined to be unique. All searches with the BLAST program exhibited low bit scores and *E* values, but clone B26 presented the least amount of homologous hits; therefore, it was selected for continued testing.

Primer testing by standard PCR. Primer sequences were designed from a portion of the B26 sequence. Initial testing was performed with two forward primers and two reverse primers in four different combinations. All combinations produced amplification products, but the primer combination F41 and R146 generated the largest amount of DNA and was selected to test 42 *B. anthracis* isolates and 53 *Bacillus* species. All 42 *B. anthracis* isolates produced an amplicon of about 100 bp. In contrast, among the other *Bacillus* species tested, only *B. cereus* ATCC 21771 (BACI179) generated any product, which was a very faint band at 1,000 bp (data not shown).

Probe testing by real-time PCR. After the primers were tested and selected by standard PCR, two probes previously designed with the primers were tested against 16 *B. anthracis* and 13 *B. cereus* strains with the RAPID. The specificity and sensitivity were each 100% for each probe tested. Both probes generated similar C_T values for the samples tested, but P88 generated a higher E_f for the samples tested, so it was chosen for optimization. After optimization of the $MgCl_2$ and primer concentrations, serial 10-fold dilutions made with strain Ames DNA gave positive results to 1 fg in triplicate assays (data not shown). When the reactions were spiked with 5 ng of human

DNA, positive results to 1 fg in triplicate assays were still obtained, with no changes in C_T or E_f observed.

Cross-reactivity panel. The optimized assay was tested with a cross-reactivity panel of 76 organisms (Table 1), including 11 *B. anthracis* isolates. All 11 isolates were detected, regardless of the plasmid profile, by the chromosomal marker test, while the remaining 66 organisms failed to produce a signal. In addition, sensitivity and specificity were evaluated by running 45 *B. anthracis* isolates and 62 *Bacillus* species by the optimized assay (these isolates included the original 16 *B. anthracis* isolates and 13 *B. cereus* isolates tested), and the results are shown in Table 2. All 45 *B. anthracis* strains were found to be positive, and all of the other 62 *Bacillus* species were negative, including BACI179, providing 100% sensitivity and specificity.

Limit of detection and efficacy. The chromosomal assay developed resulted in positive results when as little as 1 fg of DNA was incorporated into the reaction mixture. However, the limit of detection was determined to be 50 fg because all 60 samples tested simultaneously at this concentration produced a signal. At 40 fg only 47 of 60 (78.3%) samples produced a signal. Furthermore, an amplification efficacy value of 1.896 was determined, and the assay used to determine this value is depicted in Fig. 2. For an assay to produce unambiguous and identical results, its amplification efficacy should be as close as possible to 2. This value corresponds to a doubling of the template after each PCR cycle.

DISCUSSION

Differentiation of *B. anthracis* from its close relatives has traditionally relied upon phenotypic characterization performed in a clinical setting (12). However, these methods can often take from 24 to 48 h to complete (19). Recently, increased awareness about biological weapons and the use of anthrax as a bioterrorist agent have led to the necessity for improved and more rapid methods of identification (12, 14, 30). Real-time PCR assays may offer an improved means of identification of *B. anthracis* due to their speed, specificity, sensitivity, and throughput. After the 2001 anthrax spore mailings, many of these rapid PCR assays developed for the detection of *B. anthracis* were used to confirm the presence or absence of the organism (11).

The importance of designing a chromosomal assay for *B. anthracis* has arisen due to the discovery of isolates cured of plasmids pX01 and pX02 (27, 31). Identification of avirulent *B. anthracis* strains could be a potential indicator of virulent strains in the environment (31). Real-time PCR based on chromosomal markers could provide a powerful tool for identifying *B. anthracis* strains either containing or lacking virulence plasmids. To date, the majority of *B. anthracis* targets for real-time PCR assays have been developed from genes located on the pX01 and pX02 plasmids (2, 7, 20). These assays are specific because the targets code for the toxins and capsule proteins essential for virulence. However, complete identification of *B. anthracis* should involve the detection of both plasmids and a chromosomal marker due to the possibility of the transmission, transfer, or loss of one or both plasmids between *Bacillus* species seen both in vivo and in vitro (18, 27, 29, 31). Bioengineering may also allow the transfer of virulence plasmids to

TABLE 1. Organisms used to test cross-reactivity by the real-time chromosomal PCR assay

Organism	ATCC accession no. ^a	Organism	ATCC accession no. ^a
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	19606	<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	700802D
<i>Alcaligenes xylosoxidans</i>	27061	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	25922
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i> Delta Sterne.....	NA	<i>Francisella tularensis</i>	NA
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i> 4728.....	NA	<i>Francisella tularensis</i>	NA
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i> Delta-NH-1.....	NA	<i>Francisella tularensis</i>	NA
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i> ST1.....	NA	<i>Francisella tularensis</i>	NA
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i> NH.....	NA	<i>Francisella tularensis</i>	NA
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i> Vollum.....	NA	<i>Francisella tularensis</i>	NA
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i> SPS 97.13.079.....	NA	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	10211
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i> Ames.....	NA	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	51907D
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i> V770-NP-1R.....	NA	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	13883
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i> SPS 97.13.213.....	NA	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> subsp. <i>pneumoniae</i>	700721D
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i> Sterne.....	NA	<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	15313
<i>Bacillus cereus</i>	10876	<i>Moraxella cattaharalis</i>	25240
<i>Bacillus cereus</i>	13061	<i>Neisseria lactamica</i>	23970
<i>Bacillus coagulans</i>	7050	<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	7002
<i>Bacillus licheniformis</i>	12759	<i>Proteus vulgaris</i>	49132
<i>Bacillus macerans</i> (<i>Paenibacillus macerans</i>).....	8244	<i>Providencia stuartii</i>	33672
<i>Bacillus megaterium</i>	NA	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	17933D
<i>Bacillus polymyxa</i>	842	<i>Ralstonia pickettii</i>	27511
<i>Bacillus popilliae</i>	14706	<i>Salmonella choleraesuis</i> subsp. <i>choleraesuis</i>	
<i>Bacillus sphaericus</i>	4525	serotype Paratyphi.....	9150D
<i>Bacillus stearothermophilus</i>	7953	<i>Serratia odorifera</i>	33077
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> var. <i>niger</i>	NA	<i>Shigella flexneri</i>	12022
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> var. <i>niger</i>	6633	<i>Shigella sonnei</i>	9290
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> var. <i>niger</i>	9372	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	29247
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>	39152	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> subsp. <i>aureus</i>	35556D
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>	35646	<i>Staphylococcus hominis</i>	27844
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>	NA	<i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i>	13637
<i>Bacteroides distasonis</i>	8503	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	33400
<i>Bordetella bronchiseptica</i>	10580	<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	19615
<i>Budvicia aquatica</i>	35567	<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	12344D
<i>Burkholderia cepacia</i>	25416	<i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i>	NA
<i>Burkholderia pseudomallei</i>	NA	<i>Yersinia frederiksenii</i>	33641
<i>Clostridium perfringens</i>	13124	<i>Yersinia kristensenii</i>	33639
<i>Clostridium sporogenes</i>	3584	<i>Yersinia pestis</i> (CO92; PW).....	NA
<i>Comamonas acidovorans</i>	15668	<i>Yersinia pseudotuberculosis</i>	6904
<i>Enterococcus durans</i>	6056	<i>Yersinia ruckeri</i>	29473
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	29212		

^a ATCC, American Type Culture Collection; NA, not applicable.

other species, including bioengineered organisms (12), exemplifying the need to detect these agents made by humans.

The development of chromosomal real-time PCR assays has been slow due to the genetic similarities between *B. anthracis* and its neighbors (10). To date there are very few chromosomal markers to distinguish *B. anthracis* from its close relatives. Analysis of the 16S rRNA genes from *B. anthracis*, *B. cereus*, *B. mycoides*, and *B. thuringiensis* revealed that they have almost identical sequences (9); and some argue that due to the similarity of the *B. anthracis*, *B. thuringiensis*, and *B. cereus* genomes, they should be considered to belong to the same species (10). Some chromosomal markers are available, such as the Ba813 fragment (21) and the *vrnA* variable number tandem repeat (1, 15, 17); however, these markers have failed because they are not specific to *B. anthracis* (4, 12), and assays incorporating these targets require extra steps after the PCR, making them impractical for the rapid identification of *B. anthracis* (30). Recently, the *rpoB* and *gyrA* genes, located on the *B. anthracis* chromosome, have been targeted for the development of a real-time PCR assay (13, 25). These assays are based on theoretical differences in melting temperatures due to single-

nucleotide differences, but in practice, false-positive results with other *Bacillus* species have occurred (7, 25). In fact, *Bacillus* sp. strain Ba813+ #11, which was found to be positive by the published *rpoB* assay (25), was negative by the chromosomal assay developed here. The present assay has the potential for increased specificity because it is not dependent on probable point mutations or theoretical differences in melting temperatures, and all primers and probes are based on a sequence unique to *B. anthracis*.

The assay developed in this study is based on a chromosomal sequence unique to *B. anthracis*. This region was found by subtractive hybridization incorporating a plasmid-cured *B. anthracis* (tester) strain and a *B. cereus* (driver) isolate. Previous reports have shown success with the use of this method to find sequences in the tester strain's genome that are absent in the driver (8, 24), and recently, it has been used to find unique targets in *B. anthracis* (26). The forward and reverse primers as well as the reverse complements from the previous report (26) were checked for alignment with our sequence, without success. By the use of subtractive hybridization, a sequence unique to *B. anthracis* was found and was used to develop a chromo-

TABLE 2. *Bacillus* species used for sensitivity and specificity testing of the real-time chromosomal PCR assay^a

Organism	Strain	ATCC accession no.	PA	Cap	Organism	Strain	ATCC accession no.	PA	Cap
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	CDC 471		NEG	NEG	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		19637	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	Delta-UM23-1-1		NEG	NEG	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		21182	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	183		NEG	NEG	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		21366	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	Delta-ANR-SWS		NEG	NEG	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		21634	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	Delta Sterne		NEG	NEG	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		21768	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	Delta-NH-1		NEG	POS	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		21769	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	4229		NEG	POS	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		21770	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	1928		NEG	POS	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		21771	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	4728		NEG	POS	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		21772	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	107		NEG	POS	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		21928	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	V770-NP-1R		POS	NEG	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		25621	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	ST1		POS	NEG	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		27348	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	Arkansas		POS	NEG	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		27522	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	SK-465		POS	NEG	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		27877	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	SK-102		POS	NEG	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		31293	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	SK-61		POS	NEG	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		31429	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	ST-15		POS	NEG	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		31430	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	Ger. LVS		POS	NEG	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		33018	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	M		POS	NEG	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		33019	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	Sterne (British)		POS	NEG	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		43881	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	V770-NP1-R		POS	NEG	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		53522	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	SPS 97.13.213		POS	NEG	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		55055	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	CDC 607		POS	POS	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		700282	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	Delta-Ames-1		POS	POS	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		9139	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	Vollum 1		POS	POS	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		9818	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	Vollum 1B		POS	POS	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		10876	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	English Vollum		POS	POS	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		13061	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	Ames		POS	POS	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		10987	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	Buffalo		POS	POS	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>		10792	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	NH		POS	POS	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>		13366	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	V770-2P		POS	POS	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>		13367	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	FLA-V770		POS	POS	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>		19266	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	V770		POS	POS	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>		19267	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	108		POS	POS	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>		19268	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	205		POS	POS	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>		19269	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	57		POS	POS	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>		19270	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	N994		POS	POS	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>		29730	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	SK-162		POS	POS	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>		33679	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	SK-128		POS	POS	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>		39152	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	N-99		POS	POS	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>		35646	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	SK-31		POS	POS	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>		NA	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	G-28		POS	POS	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>		6633	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	SPS 97.13.079		POS	POS	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> var. <i>niger</i>		NA	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	NH		POS	POS	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> var. <i>niger</i>		9372	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	Vollum		POS	POS	<i>Bacillus macerans</i>		8244	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		7039	NEG	NEG	<i>Bacillus stearotheophilus</i>		7953	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		12480	NEG	NEG	<i>Bacillus popilliae</i>		14706	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		13472	NEG	NEG	<i>Bacillus coagulans</i>		7050	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		13824	NEG	NEG	<i>Bacillus licheniformis</i>		12759	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		14603	NEG	NEG	<i>Bacillus halodurans</i>		21591D	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		14893	NEG	NEG	<i>Bacillus brevis</i>		8246	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		15816	NEG	NEG	<i>Bacillus mycoides</i>		31101	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		19625	NEG	NEG	<i>Bacillus mycoides</i>		21929	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus cereus</i>					<i>Bacillus species</i>	813+ #11		NEG	NEG

^a Abbreviations: ATCC, American Type Culture Collection; PA, protective antigen protein encoded by the pXO1 plasmid; Cap, capsule proteins encoded by the pXO2 plasmid; NA, not available; POS, positive; NEG, negative.

somal real-time PCR assay that had 100% sensitivity in tests with all *B. anthracis* strains studied and 100% specificity when it was tested with other *Bacillus* species. In addition, a cross-reactivity panel of 76 organisms that included 27 *Bacillus* strains was used to test the sensitivity and the specificity of the

assay. The organisms in this panel were chosen because of their genetic proximity to *B. anthracis* and their possible similar environmental and clinical niches with *B. anthracis*.

The recent release of the *B. anthracis* genome allowed the comparison of the B26 clone sequence with this new sequence

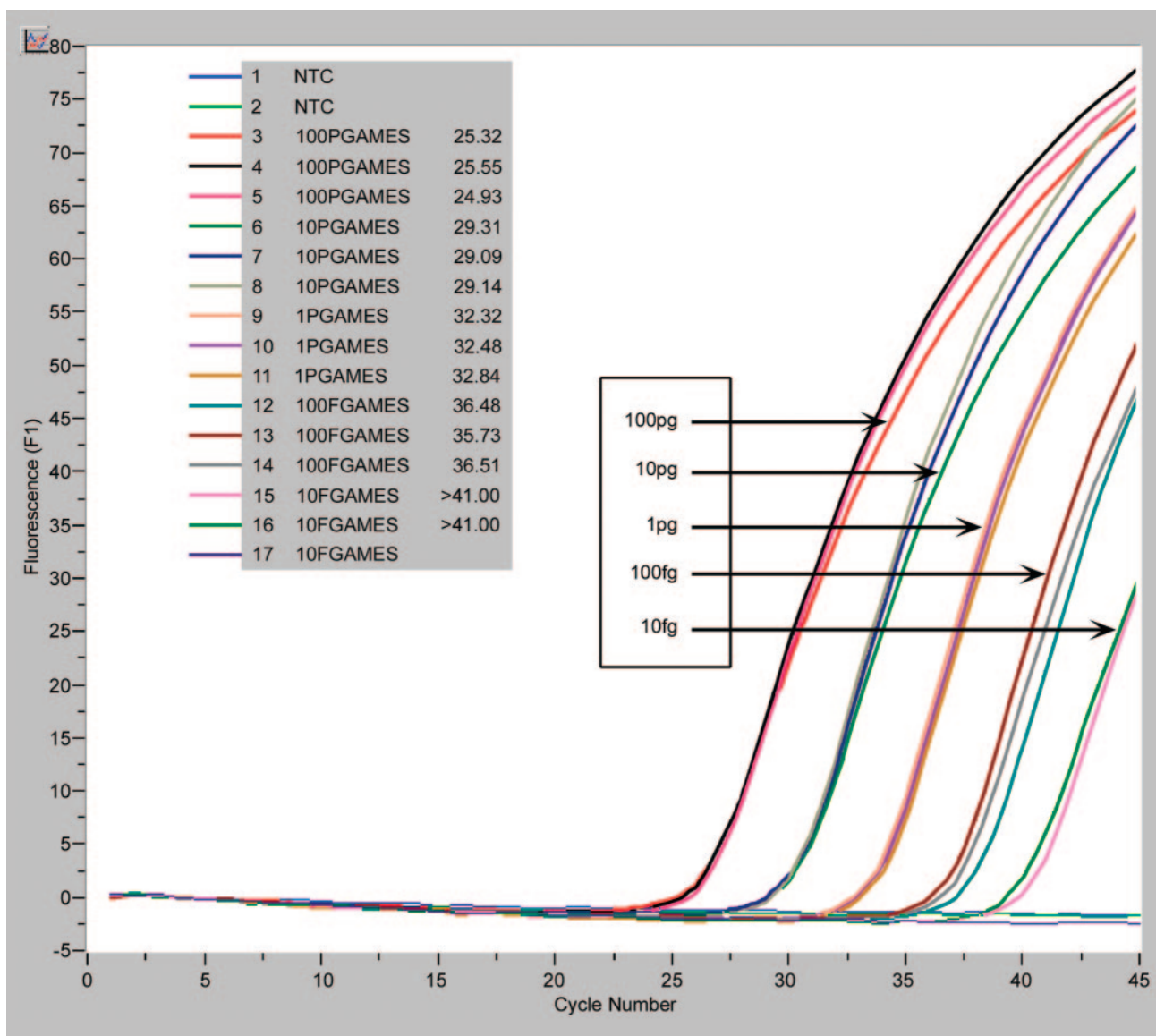


FIG. 2. Real-time PCR results for determination of efficacy. NTC, no template control; PGAMES, picograms of strain Ames; FGAMES, femtograms of strain Ames.

information by use of the BLAST program. Forward primer F41 and probe P88 produced significant alignments with *B. anthracis* strain Ames and strain Sterne, having the highest scores compared to any other alignment and *E* values of 7×10^{-4} . Reverse primer R146 also produced the highest scores with *B. anthracis* strain Ames and strain Sterne, with *E* values of 2×10^{-5} ; however, an alignment to *B. cereus* ATCC 10987 with an *E* value of 0.005 also occurred. This *B. cereus* strain has been tested and was not detected by the assay. A search of the assay sequence and surrounding nucleotides (527 nucleotides in total) against all protein sequences with the BLAST program produced a high score of 191, with an *E* value of 5×10^{-48} for the homology of *B. anthracis* (GenBank accession number NP_656566.1) with an abhydrolase (alpha/beta-hydrolase) fold. The 106-bp product produced in this investigation is just outside the open reading frame of this protein. Other significant alignments included a prolyl aminopeptidase of an

Oceanobacillus iheyensis strain with a score of 115 and an *E* value of 2×10^{-29} and a proline iminopeptidase of *B. cereus* ATCC 14579 with a score of 94 and an *E* value of 4×10^{-21} .

Further testing with other *B. anthracis* strains from other sources must be performed to ensure that this sequence is conserved between additional *B. anthracis* strains. In addition, the phenotypic necessity of this genetic region has yet to be determined. While amplified fragment length polymorphism analysis (16) has shown little variability among *B. anthracis* isolates, despite the diversity that exists, previous work with multiple-locus variable number tandem repeat analysis has classified *B. anthracis* into 89 genotypes (17). In our study, genotype information was available for 17 of the 45 *B. anthracis* strains studied. These 17 *B. anthracis* strains represented 8 of the 89 genotypes. Recent sequencing of a *B. anthracis* isolate from a victim of the 2001 anthrax attack has revealed single-nucleotide polymorphisms, insertions, deletions, and changes

in tandem repeats when the strain's sequence is compared to those of reference *B. anthracis* strains (28). It is conceivable that the region targeted in this study may not be conserved. Genetic variation and molecular diversity in sequences could potentially decrease the sensitivity and the specificity of this particular assay. However, molecular identification of *B. anthracis* is a polyphasic process, requiring assays for pXO1, pXO2, and the chromosome. Furthermore, an integrated diagnostic approach that uses multiple genetic markers decreases the risk of technological surprise. The assay developed in this study could be an important component of an integrated diagnostic system for the detection of *B. anthracis*.

The present findings demonstrate that the assay developed is sensitive and specific for the identification of the *B. anthracis* chromosome. The assay did not cross-react with any genetic neighbors available for the study, and all strains of *B. anthracis* were identified. The assay was independent of the plasmid profile of the strains tested and had a DNA detection limit of 50 fg. In summary, the assay developed from the sequence identified in this study is a rapid, sensitive, and specific tool for the identification of *B. anthracis*. The assay can be used to complement assays for virulence markers by providing the genetic background of the organism containing plasmid pXO1 or pXO2, or both.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank Gerry Howe, Brian Walker, David Kulesh, and Bruce Ivins for technical assistance; Melissa Frye and Melanie Ulrich for critical suggestions on the manuscript; Guy Patra and Vito DelVecchio for providing us with *Bacillus* sp. strain Ba813+ #11; and everyone in the Diagnostic System Division for their significant support with this project.

The assay described in this report has a provisional patent pending as of the date of publication.

REFERENCES

- Andersen, G. L., J. M. Simchok, and K. H. Wilson. 1996. Identification of a region of genetic variability among *Bacillus anthracis* strains and related species. *J. Bacteriol.* **178**:377-384.
- Bell, C. A., J. R. Uhl, T. L. Hadfield, J. C. David, R. F. Meyer, T. F. Smith, and F. R. Cockerill III. 2002. Detection of *Bacillus anthracis* DNA by Light-Cycler PCR. *J. Clin. Microbiol.* **40**:2897-2902.
- Cherif, A., L. Brusetti, S. Borin, A. Rizzi, A. Boudabous, H. Khyami-Horani, and D. Daffonchio. 2003. Genetic relationship in the 'Bacillus cereus group' by rep-PCR fingerprinting and sequencing of a *Bacillus anthracis*-specific rep-PCR fragment. *J. Appl. Microbiol.* **94**:1108-1119.
- Daffonchio, D., S. Borin, G. Frova, R. Gallo, E. Mori, R. Fani, and C. Sorlini. 1999. A randomly amplified polymorphic DNA marker specific for the *Bacillus cereus* group is diagnostic for *Bacillus anthracis*. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* **65**:1298-1303.
- Drago, L., A. Lombardi, E. D. Vecchi, and M. R. Gismondo. 2002. Real-time PCR assay for rapid detection of *Bacillus anthracis* spores in clinical samples. *J. Clin. Microbiol.* **40**:4399.
- Dwyer, K. G., J. M. Lamonica, J. A. Schumacher, L. E. Williams, J. Bishara, A. Lewandowski, R. Redkar, G. Patra, and V. G. DelVecchio. 2004. Identification of *Bacillus anthracis* specific chromosomal sequences by suppressive subtractive hybridization. *BMC Genomics* **5**:15.
- Ellerbrok, H., H. Nattermann, M. Ozel, L. Beutin, B. Appel, and G. Pauli. 2002. Rapid and sensitive identification of pathogenic and apathogenic *Bacillus anthracis* by real-time PCR. *FEMS Microbiol. Lett.* **214**:51-59.
- Emmerth, M., W. Goebel, S. I. Miller, and C. J. Hueck. 1999. Genomic subtraction identifies *Salmonella typhimurium* prophages, F-related plasmid sequences, and a novel fimbrial operon, *stf*, which are absent in *Salmonella typhi*. *J. Bacteriol.* **181**:5652-5661.
- Harrell, L. J., G. L. Andersen, and K. H. Wilson. 1995. Genetic variability of *Bacillus anthracis* and related species. *J. Clin. Microbiol.* **33**:1847-1850.
- Helgason, E., O. A. Okstad, D. A. Caugant, H. A. Johansen, A. Fouet, M. Mock, I. Hegna, and A. Kolsto. 2000. *Bacillus anthracis*, *Bacillus cereus*, and *Bacillus thuringiensis*: one species on the basis of genetic evidence. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* **66**:2627-2630.
- Higgins, J. A., M. Cooper, L. Schroeder-Tucker, S. Black, D. Miller, J. S. Karns, E. Manthey, R. Breeze, and M. L. Perdue. 2003. A field investigation of *Bacillus anthracis* contamination of U.S. Department of Agriculture and other Washington, D.C., buildings during the anthrax attack of October 2001. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* **69**:593-599.
- Hoffmaster, A. R., R. F. Meyer, M. D. Bowen, C. K. Marston, R. S. Weyant, K. Thurman, S. L. Messenger, E. E. Minor, J. M. Winchell, M. V. Rassmusen, B. R. Newton, J. T. Parker, W. E. Morrill, N. McKinney, G. A. Barnett, J. J. Sejvar, J. A. Jernigan, B. A. Perkins, and T. Popovic. 2002. Evaluation and validation of a real-time polymerase chain reaction assay for rapid identification of *Bacillus anthracis*. *Emerg. Infect. Dis.* **8**:1178-1182.
- Hurtle, W., E. Bode, D. A. Kulesh, R. S. Kaplan, J. Garrison, D. Bridge, M. House, M. S. Frye, B. Loveless, and D. Norwood. 2004. Detection of the *Bacillus anthracis* *gyrA* gene by using a minor groove binder probe. *J. Clin. Microbiol.* **42**:179-185.
- Inglesby, T. V., D. A. Henderson, J. G. Bartlett, M. S. Ascher, E. Eitzen, A. M. Friedlander, J. Hauer, J. McDade, M. T. Osterholm, T. O'Toole, G. Parker, T. M. Perl, P. K. Russell, K. Tonat, et al. 1999. Anthrax as a biological weapon: medical and public health management. *JAMA* **281**:1735-1745.
- Jackson, P. J., E. A. Walthers, A. S. Kalif, K. L. Richmond, D. M. Adair, K. K. Hill, C. R. Kuske, G. L. Andersen, K. H. Wilson, M. Hugh-Jones, and P. Keim. 1997. Characterization of the variable-number tandem repeats in *vrrA* from different *Bacillus anthracis* isolates. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* **63**:1400-1405.
- Keim, P., A. Kalif, J. Schupp, K. Hill, S. E. Travis, K. Richmond, D. M. Adair, M. Hugh-Jones, C. R. Kuske, and P. Jackson. 1997. Molecular evolution and diversity in *Bacillus anthracis* as detected by amplified fragment length polymorphism markers. *J. Bacteriol.* **179**:818-824.
- Keim, P., L. B. Price, A. M. Klevytska, K. L. Smith, J. M. Schupp, R. Okinaka, P. J. Jackson, and M. E. Hugh-Jones. 2000. Multiple-locus variable-number tandem repeat analysis reveals genetic relationships within *Bacillus anthracis*. *J. Bacteriol.* **182**:2928-2936.
- Koehler, T. M. 2002. *Bacillus anthracis* genetics and virulence gene regulation. *Curr. Top. Microbiol. Immunol.* **271**:143-164.
- Logan, N. A., and P. C. B. Turnbull. 2004. *Bacillus* and other aerobic endospore-forming bacteria, p. 445-460. In P. R. Murray, E. J. Baron, J. H. Jorgensen, M. A. Pfaller, and R. H. Tenover (ed.), *Manual of clinical microbiology*, 8th ed. American Society for Microbiology, Washington, D.C.
- Oggioni, M. R., F. Meacci, A. Carattoli, A. Ciervo, G. Orru, A. Cassone, and G. Pozzi. 2002. Protocol for real-time PCR identification of anthrax spores from nasal swabs after broth enrichment. *J. Clin. Microbiol.* **40**:3956-3963.
- Patra, G., P. Sylvestre, V. Ramisse, J. Therasse, and J. L. Guesdon. 1996. Isolation of a specific chromosomal DNA sequence of *Bacillus anthracis* and its possible use in diagnosis. *FEMS Immunol. Med. Microbiol.* **15**:223-231.
- Patra, G., L. E. Williams, Y. Qi, S. Rose, R. Redkar, and V. G. DelVecchio. 2002. Rapid genotyping of *Bacillus anthracis* strains by real-time polymerase chain reaction. *Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci.* **969**:106-111.
- Pfaffl, M. W. 2001. A new mathematical model for relative quantification in real-time RT-PCR. *Nucleic Acids Res.* **29**:e45.
- Pradel, N., S. Leroy-Setrin, B. Joly, and V. Livrelli. 2002. Genomic subtraction to identify and characterize sequences of Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* O91:H21. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* **68**:2316-2325.
- Qi, Y., G. Patra, X. Liang, L. E. Williams, S. Rose, R. J. Redkar, and V. G. DelVecchio. 2001. Utilization of the *rpoB* gene as a specific chromosomal marker for real-time PCR detection of *Bacillus anthracis*. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* **67**:3720-3727.
- Radnedge, L., P. G. Agron, K. K. Hill, P. J. Jackson, L. O. Ticknor, P. Keim, and G. L. Andersen. 2003. Genome differences that distinguish *Bacillus anthracis* from *Bacillus cereus* and *Bacillus thuringiensis*. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* **69**:2755-2764.
- Ramisse, V., G. Patra, H. Garrigue, J. L. Guesdon, and M. Mock. 1996. Identification and characterization of *Bacillus anthracis* by multiplex PCR analysis of sequences on plasmids pXO1 and pXO2 and chromosomal DNA. *FEMS Microbiol. Lett.* **145**:9-16.
- Read, T. D., S. L. Salzberg, M. Pop, M. Shumway, L. Umayam, L. Jiang, E. Holtzapple, J. D. Busch, K. L. Smith, J. M. Schupp, D. Solomon, P. Keim, and M. Fraser. 2002. Comparative genome sequencing for discovery of novel polymorphisms in *Bacillus anthracis*. *Science* **296**:2028-2033.
- Reddy, A., L. Battisti, and C. B. Thorne. 1987. Identification of self-transmissible plasmids in four *Bacillus thuringiensis* subspecies. *J. Bacteriol.* **169**:5263-5270.
- Richards, C. F., J. L. Burstein, J. F. Waeckerle, and H. R. Hutson. 1999. Emergency physicians and biological terrorism. *Ann. Emerg. Med.* **34**:183-190.
- Turnbull, P. C., R. A. Hutson, M. J. Ward, M. N. Jones, C. P. Quinn, N. J. Finnie, C. J. Duggleby, J. M. Kramer, and J. Melling. 1992. *Bacillus anthracis* but not always anthrax. *J. Appl. Bacteriol.* **72**:21-28.